

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

##### AMENDMENT NO. 751

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, we have an amendment offered by Senator KEMPTHORNE. I send the amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], for Mr. KEMPTHORNE, proposes an amendment numbered 751.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 69, line 13, strike the word, "remote".

On page 69, line 19, after the word, "infeasible", insert the word, "or".

On page 69, lines 21 and 22, strike the words, "the unit shall be exempt from those requirements" and in lieu thereof insert the words, "the State may exempt the unit from some or all of those requirements".

On page 69, line 22, add the following new sentence: "This subsection shall apply only to solid waste landfill units that dispose of less than 20 tons of municipal solid waste daily, based on an annual average."

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, this amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho has been agreed to on both sides.

There is no objection on either side. It is a technical amendment to title III and it deals with ground water monitoring.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 751) was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE] is recognized.

Mr. CHAFEE. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. CHAFEE pertaining to the introduction of S. 786 are located in today's RECORD under "State-

ments on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DEWINE. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMPSON). The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

#### CRIME IN AMERICA

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, in the coming weeks the Senate will once again turn to the very important issue of crime. Within the next few days I will be introducing on this floor a crime bill of my own. Over the next 4 days I intend to discuss on each one of those 4 days a different aspect of the crime bill that I will be introducing.

Today, I would like to start by talking about two truly fundamental and basic issues and questions. First, what is the proper role of the Federal Government in fighting crime in this country? Second, despite all of the rhetoric, what really works in law enforcement? What matters? What does not matter? What is rhetoric and what is reality? What can the Federal Government do to help local law enforcement? Because, Mr. President, the fact is that over 90 percent of all criminal investigations, prosecutions, and trials do not occur at the Federal level. Rather, they take place at the local and State level.

This means that one of the criteria for any crime bill has to be the impact that bill will have on the ability of local communities themselves to fight crime. Of any crime bill, we have to ask this question: Does it help or does it hurt the local crimefighters, the men and women who are on the front line every single day? Mr. President, if it does help, does the help it gives help permanently or just over the short run? In other words, are we going to get any lasting impact in our battle against crime for the billions of dollars that we are talking of spending at the Federal level?

Mr. President, the role of the Federal Government first and foremost is to do those things that the local community cannot do for itself. I believe the Federal Government has to provide the tools to a local community to fight crime, tools that they could not have but for the help of the Federal Government.

One major Federal responsibility that I would like to discuss today is the creation and maintenance of a national criminal records system. The idea is really very basic and very simple. We need to make it possible for any police officer anywhere in the country to access a national data base, a fully automated data base, data bank, which includes information on

fingerprints, DNA, ballistics, outstanding warrants, and complete criminal record history of suspects and of those who have previously been convicted of crimes.

I believe that this system will be an absolutely essential component of local law enforcement in the 21st century. We already have much of this technology in place today, but, quite frankly, it will only become more important in the years ahead. That is why we need to focus on it today, this year, this crime bill. We have to build this system correctly from the beginning.

Mr. President, we will soon be considering the single largest crime fighting bill in the history of this country. If we do not focus on this technology issue now as part of this crime bill, we never will again have the opportunity to do it and to do it correctly. I think that would be tragic, because if we do not do this it will be much more difficult later on for police to fight crime. Conversely, if we do do it, we will solve crimes. We will save people from becoming victims. Yes, we will save lives. I think that really is what is at stake.

Mr. President, if we do not do this now, it will be more difficult for the police to solve crimes committed by the same individual in different cities—to catch, for example, a criminal who used the same gun to commit crimes in both Washington, DC, and Baltimore, MD. It will be more difficult to keep track of sex offenders and to prevent them from repeating their offenses.

Mr. President, when a felon is fleeing from justice and inadvertently falls into the hands of law enforcers in some other jurisdiction, those arresting officers will not know through fingerprints that that person is wanted, let us say, for kidnapping or a terrorist act—kidnapping a child.

Mr. President, when a brave police officer pulls someone over on a deserted highway in the middle of the night, that police officer will not know the kind of person he is pulling over, will not know that the person he has pulled over is a convicted criminal, maybe a fugitive from justice.

Local police work hard and do a great job. They deserve much better than this. They deserve to have the best technology that we can give them.

To do that they need national help. They need the technological backup that only a fully functioning national—national—system can provide. For local law enforcement to get the maximum benefit from a national system, we have to grow this national system locally.

The unique thing about law enforcement in the United States, a country with a Federal system, not a top-down system, of government, is that you can only have a national system if the local law enforcement people build it up themselves. To attempt to create a national system from the top down is like trying to create a TV network if nobody has a television.